

A photograph of a grassy field with several white stupas under a blue sky with white clouds. The stupas are traditional Buddhist structures, some with multiple tiers and a pointed top. The sky is filled with large, fluffy white clouds, and the overall scene is bright and clear.

6A

THE MONGOLS
of the Asian Steppe
Ch 12 Sec. 2 & 3

Mongol Movie Trailer

- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2BfPgF4DF-Q>

Nomads of the Asian Steppe

- Across Eurasia, stretches a vast belt of dry grassland ‘the steppe’.
- Provided a land trade route
- Home to nomads who swept into cities to plunder, loot & conquer



*Nomadic Way of Life

- *Pastoralists – herded and domesticated animals
- *Clans-groups of kinship, who have a common ancestor
- Were a loosely organized clan until Ghengis Khan, a military & political genius, united all Mongols



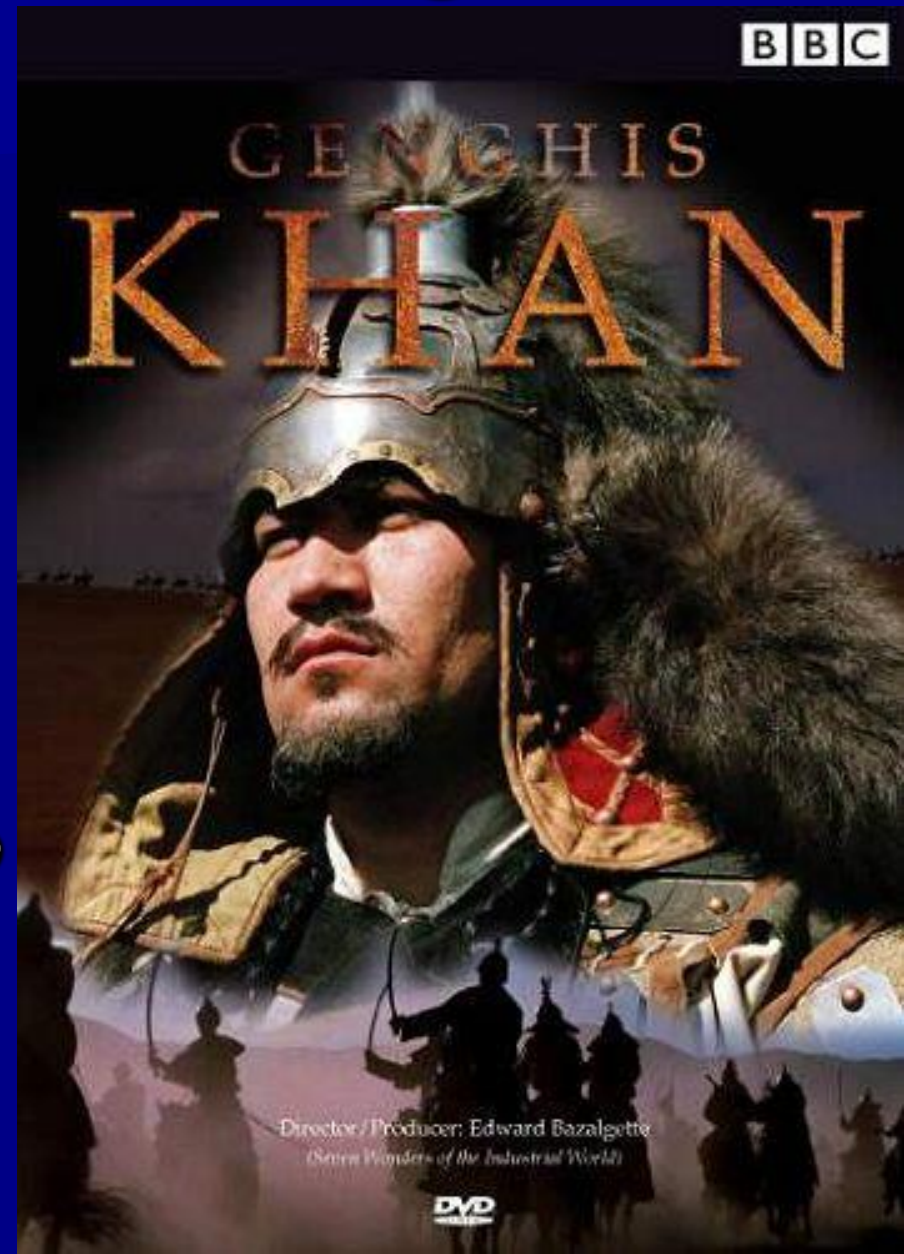
Rise of the MONGOLS

- ✧ Clans of Mongols terrorized the cities
- ✧ Settled people lived in fear of Mongol raids
- ✧ *Employ superior military skills, deploy quickly and attacked efficiently against opponents.
- ✧ *While the Mongols were brutal in their conquest, they were religiously tolerant and facilitated cultural exchanges



Genghis Khan Unites the Mongols, 1206

- Genghis Khan ‘Universal Ruler’ was one of the greatest conquerors in the history of the world.
- Launched a campaign of terror across Asia to avenge the deaths of Mongols by Muslims



*GENGHIS the Conqueror

□ Brilliant organizer

□ Gifted Strategist

□ *Adopted new weapons and technologies, ex. Stirrups

□ Stirrups gave the Mongols better stability and versatility




□ *Used cruelty as a weapon = psychological warfare, ex. Kill an entire city

□ *First leader to unite all of the Mongol clans under a single leader





Genghis Khan's first Mongol Empire

-  Genghis Khan's original territorial base
-  The Mongol Empire in 1206
-  The Mongol Empire at Genghis Khan's death (1227)



Itineraries of armies led by:
 Genghis Khan
 His sons and generals
 Towns destroyed or pillaged

*Mongols Sack Baghdad

- After Genghis Khan conquered Northern China, he swept into the Middle East
- *Whole Muslim populations were slaughtered until they finally sacked Baghdad in 1258.
- *Result, the Golden Age of Islam began to decline



*Genghis Khan Dies, 1227



- Died of illness
- His sons argued over power & the empire
- *The empire was divided into 4 Khanates, each ruled by a descendent of Genghis.

The Mongol Peace (Pax Mongolia), 1200-mid,1300' s

- *Regional stability ,
increased trade along the
Silk Road
- Law and order allowed:
cultural diffusion between Asia
& Europe:
 - Ideas, Inventions, Technology,
Trade & Culture
 - Negative effects
 - Spread of Disease
along trade routes





*Mongols Conquer Russia

- 1240, the Mongols attacked & destroyed Kiev.
*The 'Khanate of the Golden Horde' would control Russia for 200 yrs
- *Due to the total destruction of Kievan, Russian princes agreed to cooperate with the Mongol khans & retained local control
- Russians could follow their customs as long as they didn't rebel.



*Influence of the 'Golden Horde' *

Results of the Mongol invasions:

1. *Isolated Russia from western Europe during the Renaissance or rebirth
2. With Kiev destroyed:
 - *Moscow (located on 3 rivers) became the new center of trade, power, & wealth in Russia
 - *strong centralized government began to develop
3. *A system of serfdom and peasantry developed
4. *Russians were allowed to trade and travel from one end of the empire to the other.

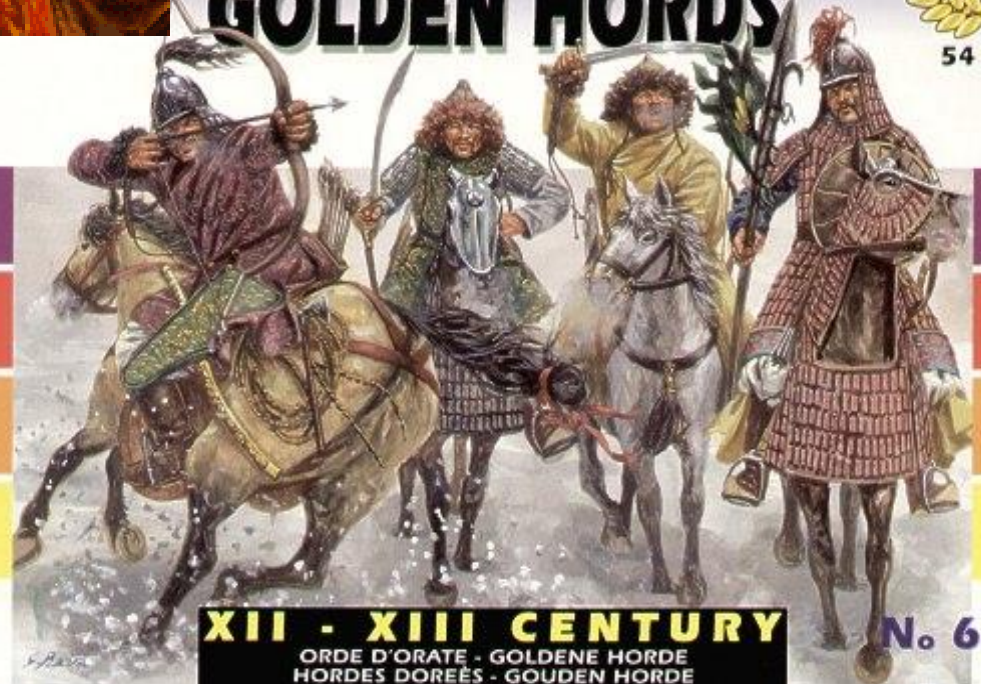


THE
GOLDEN
HORDE

MONGOLS
GOLDEN HORDES



54 mm



XII - XIII CENTURY

ORDE D'ORATE - GOLDENE HORDE
HORDES DOREES - GOUDEN HORDE

No. 6864



THE MONGOLS

in China

Ch 12 Sec. 3

Kublai Khan Conquers China

- Kublai Khan completes the conquering of China, 1279
 - moved capital to Beijing, 1271.
 - established YUAN dynasty.
 - *organized his court by hierarchy, social, & political status
- The Yuan was the only foreign dynasty to rule all of China.
- At its height, the Mongol Empire was the largest unified land empire



Marco Polo meets Kublai Khan, 1275

✧ *A young Venetian trader,
Marco Polo traveled Asia
with his family, learning
many languages

✧ *Marco was a visitor in Kublai Khan's court
before being hired by government for 17 yrs

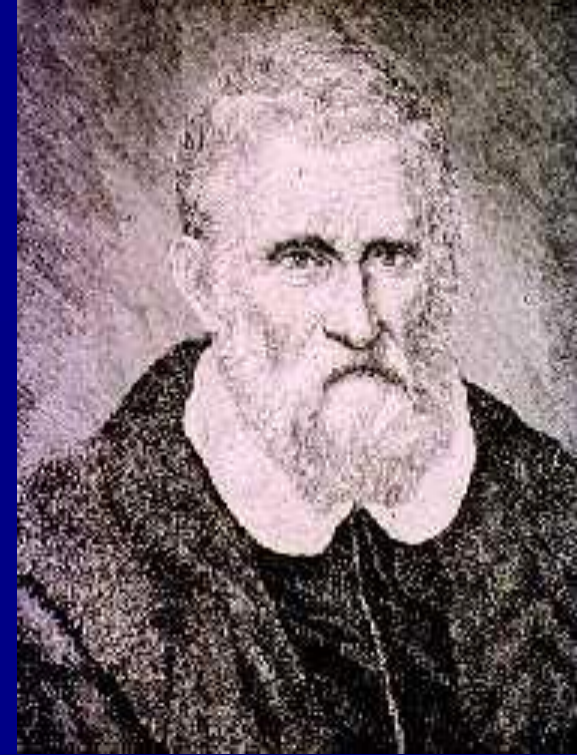
✧ *Kublai Khan believed that foreigners were more
trustworthy & loyal than the Chinese

✧ *He believed that Mongols and foreigners had no local
loyalties



Marco Polo

- After nearly 25 yrs, the Polo's return to Venice, Italy. Family fails to recognize them
- Marco joins a local war & is captured & imprisoned.
- During his imprisonment, a fellow prisoner records his 25 year Asian adventure in the *Adventures of Marco Polo*

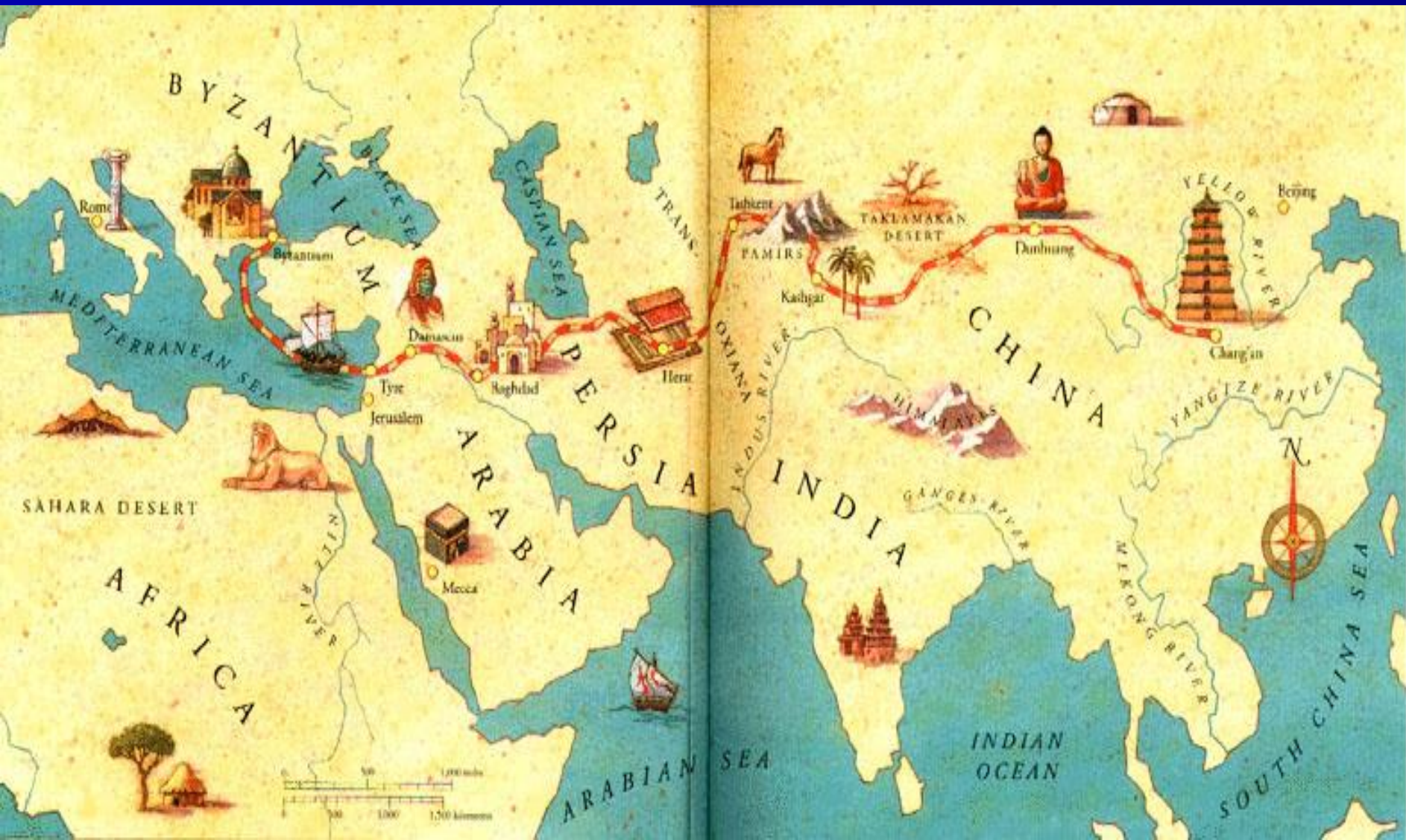


The SILK ROAD

- 4,000 mile primary trade route between east and west
- Traders would travel small segments of the route by caravan, trade with others, & return working the same area back & forth
- *Exchange of information and ideas
- Dangerous
- Most famous traveler = Marco Polo



THE SILK ROAD

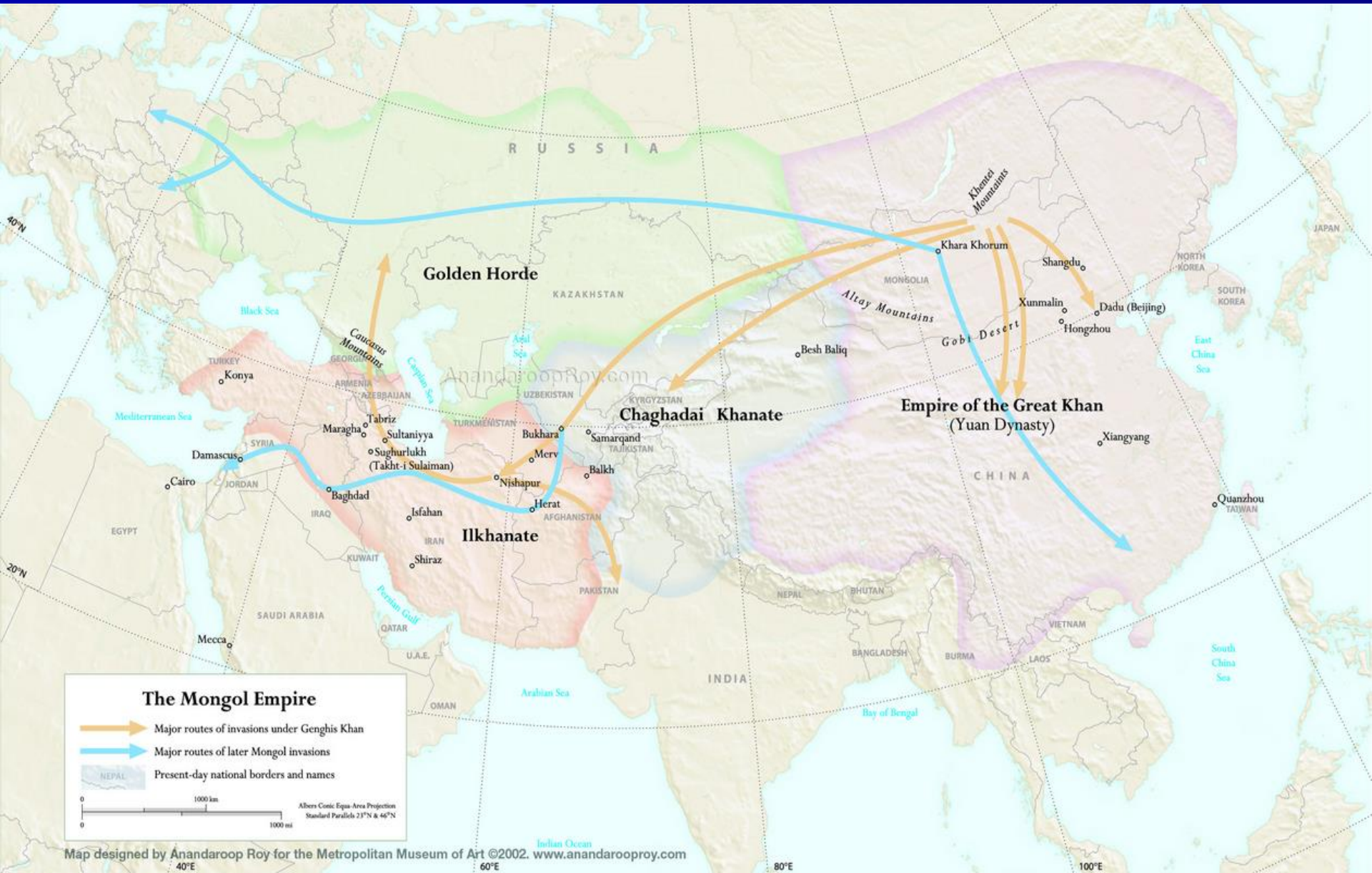


*Chinese Overthrow the Mongols

- *After Kublai Khans death, 1294, Mongol rule began to weaken because of internal struggles amongst family members.
- Rebellions, fueled by famine, flood, & disease, finally overthrew the Yuan dynasty, 1368



The MONGOL EMPIRE



IMPACT OF MONGOL EMPIRE

- ❖ *Created largest unified land empire in history in less than 50 yrs.
- ❖ Conquered east to Russia & Poland, west to China, & south to India
- ❖ *Imposed stability and order across Eurasia making caravan routes & travel safe
- ❖ *First foreign group to control China
- ❖ Failed to conquer Japan after a typhoon or kamikaze destroyed the large invasion force
- ❖ *Technological innovations spread from China to Europe

LEGACY OF THE MONGOLS

- Conquered empire after empire, collecting skills, spreading them from civilization to civilization.
- *Few true accomplishment = Legacy of Cultural Diffusion
- *1200-1350 they ruled people from China, Russia, E. Europe and India=diversity was important

